





THE LOUISIANIAN

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Wm. G. Brown, Editor.

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NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN, and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

"CLOSE UP—STEADY, STEADY."

It is historically related of an eminent British warrior, that on the eve of a memorable engagement, he inspired his brave troops, with the powerful, talismanic reminder, "England expects that every man, to-day will do his duty." They did it nobly, and victory crowned their devotion and valor.

On Tuesday evening, our Legislature will meet in joint session, for the purpose of electing a Senator from Louisiana to the Senate of the United States. Recognizing the evident intention to exclude our race from representation in Congress in the person of a man of color, and appreciating the vast importance to us, and our interests, of such representation, we have referred in previous issues to some of our claims, and urged the importance of the assertion of our rights in this direction. We have indicated Senator Pinchback, as the most prominent, and without controversy, the most appropriate, best qualified person to be elected for us, and by us, and our friends. We have appealed to the sense of justice in our friends of another race, to aid and sustain us in accomplishing our desire, and obtaining this acknowledgment of our unity. We have now on the eve of the election, but to advise unity, and a common sense of determination. Let no consideration turn us aside from our duty on that day. And in this connection, we would not betray the unpardonable obstinacy, of failing to recognize on every hand, and at every turn, the powerful temptations, which are surrounding, and "lure" the "lone" Legislators. All the might of Mammon, all the influence of patronage, all the promises of preferment, are lavishly, and unblushingly invoked and enlisted in this contest, against us. But, notwithstanding all the demoralizing, and corrupting influences, pervading the very atmosphere around the Legislative Hall at present, we have the confidence that there are there, those who will not tamper with a principle for money. That when the period arrives, our Legislators will show their abhorrence and execration of every approach to their suffrage through their pockets. We anxiously bide the issue.

Four thousand persons have visited the Panorama of New York City at Lyceum Hall, City building, the past four days. Read the advertisement in today's paper and take your family to see it then. The St. Louis Democrat says that fifty thousand persons attended it for weeks during exhibition there. The Memphis Avalanche says of it:

—New Assembly Hall, yesterday, was packed and jammed with people, little and big, who had met to see the widely advertised panorama of New York City. Many were refused admittance, there being not even standing room left. The panorama is one that interests the spectator from its beginning to its close. It is painted with such artistic skill, such painstaking fidelity to the every day life and business of the great metropolis, that the eye is kept up with unabated interest.

The concluding view is shown. The remarks were full of entertainment, and with him as a comely interesting trip along the way for many miles, and on can be most pleasantly made.

To see the panorama. It is old and young. More persons have visited it

than any other place in the city.

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NOT EPHEMERAL

Organizing the corporation of the LOUISIANIAN, effecting first class arrangements, and commencing the issue of our paper; of our people, and for the promotion of their best interests, and the support and consolidation of the Republican party. We had not the faintest idea of merely running a campaign (or a session) paper. The idea sought to be propagated, that we had a specific object in view, and as soon as that was accomplished, or defeated, we would "cease to be," is unqualifiedly erroneous, and without foundation. On the contrary, the very flattering reception we met, the encouragement we have received, and the remarkably promising indications of success which attend us, strengthen and confirm our first determination, and give us assurance of success, and we intend to perpetuate the "LOUISIANIAN."

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the Dry Goods Emporium of Joseph H. Wilson, 163 Canal street. The store is large and well lighted, and is divided into three different branches of trade. The first floor is set apart for dry goods and gentlemen and ladies' furnishings goods. The second floor for ladies' wraps, shawls, opera cloaks, etc., etc. On the third floor may be found, carpets, matting, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc. This separation is very advantageous to the buyers. Harper says, "everything in the store is cheap and elegant."

Thanks to Mr. William Vigers, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for copies of special messages of Governor Warmoth.

Thanks to Mr. Wm. R. Mason for recent newspapers from Parishes in his mail route.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a kind invitation to the dinner of the Veterans of 1814 and 1815 on the 8th instant, and shall endeavor to avail ourselves of it.

We return thanks to the publishers of Peterson's Magazine, for copies of the January number. The present number is even more than usually interesting, and contains besides the usual amount of interesting reading matter—a mammoth colored fashion plate, and a very beautiful, colored embroidery pattern. This magazine besides being one of the best published, is offered at the extraordinary low price of two dollars a year. Address: Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

DEATH.

On Friday last Hon. Jos. S. Douglass, Representative from Assumption, died in the City from heart disease. This is the third member of the House who has died since the election. There seems to be a singular appropriateness in the apostrophe of Dr. Young:

"Inmate archer, could not one suffice?"

"Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain."

The flag at the Capitol was at half mast during yesterday. The House met and immediately adjourned in respect to the memory of deceased.

VETERANS CELEBRATION.

Celebration of the 8th of January, by the Veterans of 1814 and 1815.

PROGRAMME.

The association of Veterans of 1814 and 1815, will meet at Economy Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M. SUNDAY, and proceed from there to the Mechanics Institute under military escort, kindly furnished by Col. James Lewis (2d Regiment La. Militia,) where they will be addressed by Gen. H. G. Campbell and Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, State Senators; at the conclusion of the address they will return to their Hall under escort on Ursulines St., where all Veterans that served at Jackson lines in any militia corps, and invited guests are respectfully invited to join them at 9 o'clock P. M.

The public is respectfully invited to attend.

J. R. NOLLE, President,  
J. D. ST. HEURAY, Secretary.

J. Henry Brown is called one of the "rising young men of Louisiana." Educated in the North, a man of intelligence, quick of apprehension, skillful in debate, fertile in resources, calculated in his manner to make host of friends, a young man of temperate habits, always in good company, firm and unflinching in the performance of duty however difficult, whenever made known to him, true to his friends, regarding body, whether in politics or out, as of too much value to be bartered away, preferring to be right and suffer loss to being wrong and winning any coveted prize. What wonder that his friends urge him for the next speaker of this body to which he has just been elected from the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

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[Continued from 1st page.]

substitute was offered to that motion by the Senator from the Second District, that the Senate should proceed to elect a committee on rules by ballot. That substitute was adopted, and shortly afterwards the Senate adjourned. Yesterday a motion was made to proceed to an election for that committee, notwithstanding the fact that the Senate had, the day before, voted to elect by ballot. I hold that this motion to proceed to an election to-day is out of order, and that the only motion that can be made is to proceed to an election in accordance with a resolution passed on Monday. The gentleman from Carroll says that it is an expression of the will of the Senate as to the mode of electing standing committees. I have only to say that the Chair has twice decided the motion to an election out of order, and, in each instance, it has been sustained by the Senate. Consequently, it is not known, up to this present moment, whether it is the will of the Senate that it should elect the standing committee or that the President shall exercise the power of appointment. Why is it, gentlemen of the Senate, that we are asked at this time, after two years and a half have passed—after three sessions of experience with committees appointed by the President of the Senate—to alter the rules and take that power away from him? I can not conceive why such an effort is being made. I know of no necessity for it. I have watched closely the proceedings of the Senate, and I have noticed that, at the adjournment of the different sessions of 1868, 1869 and 1870, you were complimented by both the Democratic and Republican parties for the able and impartial manner in which you had exercised the high functions of your position. I hold that if this Senate now says that you can not appoint these committees, it shows a want of confidence in you; or, at least, a want of respect toward you as the presiding officer of this body; and the effects of it will extend beyond the limits of this Senate floor, and some of the Senators will be brought face to face with it. I close by saying that I shall vote to sustain the Chair now, as I did yesterday. In fact, I am almost persuaded to make a motion to adjourn; but, in defence to Mr. Antonio who attempted to obtain the floor before me, I shall not do so.

The clause of the constitution referred to as bearing on this resolution, adopted on the first day of the session, reads as follows:

"In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce."

Therefore, the gentleman says, the resolution passed day before yesterday is in direct violation of the constitution, and can not be entertained. This article of the constitution applies only to certain State officers elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, either jointly or separately. Now, I say that the election of a committee is not the election of officers of the State of Louisiana. This article of the constitution governs the election of State officers only, as, for instance, the election of a United States Senator or any other officer who is chosen according to law, by the Legislature of the State. This is not a case where the Legislature or the Senate elects a State officer; but it is simply creating officers to do a certain work for the Senate alone.

As I said before, the constitutional provision referred to by my friend from Onchita has no other application to this case than have the ten commandments or the Koran of Mahomet; and I think that if the learned Senator from Onchita would give an honest expression of his legal opinion, he will agree with me entirely. I can not, therefore, see any objection to this resolution. We can proceed to elect a committee by ballot or viva voce, as we think proper; it is a matter of choice, purely and simply. The constitution of the State has nothing to do with it, and you can not construe it into any other meaning. I, therefore, hope that the Senate will not sustain the President in his decision.

Mr. Ray: In reply to a remark made by the Senator from Carroll, that the Chair did not give any reason for its decision, I will say that the Chair did give a reason. That reason was that the Senate had on the first day of the session adopted a rule to govern this particular case, and that so long as that rule stayed upon the record no other one could be adopted, unless the first one was set aside in a proper and parliamentary manner. Now, if that is not giving a reason, and a pretty good reason, too, I do not know what a reason is. Certainly there is no plainer proposition that could be pre-

sented to the mind than that.

This Senate adopted a rule for a particular purpose on the first day of the session, and now the Senator from the Second District, by the Senator from Carroll, turns around and says that they disregard that rule. Now, I say that this is out of order by all parliamentary law, and can not be tolerated here.

I would remark, further, that there is a cat in the meal somewhere. Why is it that they do not go into an election under this first resolution that was adopted? Why are they trying to get around it? Why are they not abiding by the law made at first meeting of the Senate? Because they know full well it is unconstitutional, or at least some of them do; the Senator from Carroll gives a contrary opinion, and, therefore, they know that they have made a law; let us go into an election under that law. If it is unconstitutional, let the Senate so decide. Why have a reconsideration of the question and thereby take the necessary and elementary steps to get rid of it? Why try to get around it in this circuitous way? Why, everything about the matter proves that there is some chicanery here.

Now I desire to say a few words in reference to the constitutionality of that resolution. The Senator from Carroll says that article 107 of the constitution has no reference to this matter—that it has reference to the election of State officers only. Now, the Senator did not read that article rightly, or he would have seen that the word "officer" is not contained in that article; that the most latitudinarian expression is contained in it. Now if we take a committee, is that not an election? The article says: "In all elections by the Senate and House of Representatives, the vote shall be given viva voce." Where anything said about officers in it? It says, "in all elections." Does that solely to the election of a United States Senator or of the Secretary of the Senate? Does it not refer to every vote that is required to be given in an election? Does not this resolution say the committee shall be elected? Is there any exception made in this constitutional article, where it is a committee that is elected, or Secretary of the Senate, or any other officer? I do not comprehend the full import of the English language if this article does not mean what I have said. You are bound to have our election viva voce; I give that as my individual with the other. The gentleman is old enough to take care of himself, and if he is willing to become the slave of H. C. Warmoth, he has no power to prevent him from doing so; and I have no doubt that if the gentleman himself had the power of armistice, we would be his slaves, too.

Mr. Ray: The condition of my lungs will not allow me to speak but a short time. Immediately upon a communication to me that I was elected to a seat in this body, I took into consideration the peculiar circumstances that surrounded my election; and thereupon, I announced through the medium of the press to my constituents, both of the Democratic and Republican parties, that I intended during the four years' term of this body to do all that I could to relieve the whole people of the State from the burden of that declaration. I have taken my stand on this question, which seems now to be an important and significant one. I do not intend, however, to occupy much time in this body for the purpose of vindicating or opposing the political character of the Senator or of the Lieutenant Governor, but to answer questions according to the best of my judgment. This is not a partisan question. It is a question of transfer from the President of this body to the members of the Senate; the power to choose a committee for the purpose of selecting rules for the government of the Senate. That is the question that is now before us. While it is my misfortune to differ from many of my political friends on that point, I am constrained to do so because I think my views are in accordance with the principle of justice and right. If party principle were the consideration that should hold me, I should not vote as I intend to vote on this question. If I knew that by taking this power from the President of the Senate I should put it in the hands of a Democratic majority, I should certainly vote against it, but I consider the transfer from one part of this body to the other part of the same character. That is, a Republican presiding officer to a Republican presiding officer. Then, so far as the question of partisan feeling is concerned, there is no difference in the vote that I shall give.

happened to be a Vice-President of the United States who held different political views from those of the Senate and a contest arose between them. It was at that time that the Senate adopted this rule, and it has been in force ever since. I do not suppose that anything I can say will argue any argument I can use can change a single vote in the Senate. It is not for that purpose that I speak, but my object is to bring this matter properly before the Senate, and in order that the active of this measure may disclose itself. I have not a word to say in reference to the Democratic Senators. They have a perfect right to vote as they please, and if they can promote their party interests by acting with one side with the other, they have a right to do so. I hope that they will not assist any party in departing from usages that have been practiced from time immemorial in the Senate, and which are calculated to promote the true interests of the State. The organization of committees is a matter of the very greatest importance. All bills that appear before the Legislature are referred to the proper committee; and these committees examine them, put them in proper shape, and recommend their passage or rejection. In fact, the most of the legislation is done in the committees, and hence it becomes a matter of importance that those committees should be organized with a view to the public interest, and should group together men that are skilled in the different professions and pursuits. It is a matter of importance that will enable him to select the members of committees properly, except the presiding officer, who has no vote except when there is a tie, and who has only an advisory voice in the Senate. The amendment of Mr. Fish was laid on the table.

Mr. Ray: Some remarks have fallen from the Senator who has just taken his seat, which I feel bound to reply to. He has remarked that those who opposed the passage of this resolution were unnecessarily taking up the time of the Senate. Now, when it was proposed on the first day of the session to adopt the same resolution that is almost uniformly adopted by all legislative bodies, that the Senate should adopt the rules that governed it its last session, the very same gentlemen that favor the resolution brought up now, refused to vote for it; and now they have the temerity to charge us with delaying the proceedings of the Senate. Now, sir, if that course proposed on the first day had been followed, we would have been ready from that very day to go into any business that came before us. It is not our fault, but theirs, that business has been so long delayed. I hurl back with contempt such a charge on any man that makes it here, as being untrue, and not in accordance with the facts.

Now, as to the merits of this question. I said something on the same subject on the first day of the session, and I propose to reiterate, in substance, what I said then. On the first day of the session I said that I believed that from the organization of our State government down to the present time the power of appointing the standing committees of the Senate had always been left to the President of the Senate. I was corrected by the Senator from Orleans, who spoke of some case of the kind that had taken place in the year 1813. Possibly there, may have been an exception made at that time but I have not looked into it to see how far it goes, nor is it necessary that I should do so. I also stated that previous to the year 1845 there had been no Lieutenant Governor of this State elected, and that the Senate had elected their own presiding officer. From 1845 up to the present time, during which period we have had a Lieutenant Governor, there has never been a departure from the general rule. On the contrary, when a gentleman of very high standing by the name of Houston was presiding over the Senate, in his capacity as Lieutenant Governor, and a motion was made to take the appointing power of one committee out of his hands, he considered it a personal imputation, and took up his hat and resigned. The general power of appointing standing committees was not proposed to be taken away from him; but simply the power to appoint one committee. He considered it a proceeding so contrary to precedent, as so grave an imputation upon himself, or upon the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, that he resigned. That is the only time that the rule has ever been departed from since 1845.

Now, Mr. President, why has a rule of that kind almost universally been adopted? It is because long experience has demonstrated that it is the best rule that can be adopted. It is because the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate have a knowledge of each and every member of the respective bodies over which they preside; and they form the committee in accordance with that knowledge. For instance, on the Judiciary Committee, they put the best legal talent of the House, and on the Committee on Commerce they put the men most eminently fitted to consider the questions that will be brought before them; and unless the presiding officer abuses the trust that is confided to him, he appoints the different members of the standing committees with a view to the best interests of the State. No member of the Senate is so well situated to judge as, or studies the matter with more care than the presiding officer, because that is part of his duty. Now, when it is declared by the Senator from Claiborne (who is a very honorable and respectable man), that since you have presided over this body you have been just and honest and honorable in the discharge of your duties, and have performed them to the entire satisfaction of everybody, I am certain that there is no other Senator on this floor who will say the reverse. I challenge any Senator to get up and state his reputation on the assertion that you have not faithfully and impartially discharged the duties incumbent upon you for the last three years. Why is it, then, that this resolution is brought forward now? I have heard but one reason assigned for it, and that is that a majority of the Senate have the power to pass it, and are going to carry it through. Well, I do not deny their right or their power to do so; but I think that every man that has the true interests of the State at heart ought to consider well before voting on this measure. They ought not to exercise the power they have arbitrarily. Can any man believe that the Senate will be able to elect standing committees that will represent the interests of the State as well as if they were appointed by the presiding officer, whose duty it is to study the fitness of every member of the Senate for each particular position? I originally thought that the Senate of the United States had adopted a different rule from that adopted by this Senate. I am not certain, but I believe that the United States Senate has adopted a rule to elect the Chairman of the different committees, but I do not think that that body elects the balance of the members of the committees. It is not necessary for me to go into a history of the United States Senate to find out why this was done. Some years ago there

happened to be a Vice-President of the United States who held different political views from those of the Senate and a contest arose between them. It was at that time that the Senate adopted this rule, and it has been in force ever since. I do not suppose that anything I can say will argue any argument I can use can change a single vote in the Senate. It is not for that purpose that I speak, but my object is to bring this matter properly before the Senate, and in order that the active of this measure may disclose itself. I have not a word to say in reference to the Democratic Senators. They have a perfect right to vote as they please, and if they can promote their party interests by acting with one side with the other, they have a right to do so. I hope that they will not assist any party in departing from usages that have been practiced from time immemorial in the Senate, and which are calculated to promote the true interests of the State. The organization of committees is a matter of the very greatest importance. All bills that appear before the Legislature are referred to the proper committee; and these committees examine them, put them in proper shape, and recommend their passage or rejection. In fact, the most of the legislation is done in the committees, and hence it becomes a matter of importance that those committees should be organized with a view to the public interest, and should group together men that are skilled in the different professions and pursuits. It is a matter of importance that will enable him to select the members of committees properly, except the presiding officer, who has no vote except when there is a tie, and who has only an advisory voice in the Senate. The amendment of Mr. Fish was laid on the table.

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Now, as to the merits of this question. I said something on the same subject on the first day of the session, and I propose to reiterate, in substance, what I said then. On the first day of the session I said that I believed that from the organization of our State government down to the present time the power of appointing the standing committees of the Senate had always been left to the President of the Senate. I was corrected by the Senator from Orleans, who spoke of some case of the kind that had taken place in the year 1813. Possibly there, may have been an exception made at that time but I have not looked into it to see how far it goes, nor is it necessary that I should do so. I also stated that previous to the year 1845 there had been no Lieutenant Governor of this State elected, and that the Senate had elected their own presiding officer. From 1845 up to the present time, during which period we have had a Lieutenant Governor, there has never been a departure from the general rule. On the contrary, when a gentleman of very high standing by the name of Houston was presiding over the Senate, in his capacity as Lieutenant Governor, and a motion was made to take the appointing power of one committee out of his hands, he considered it a personal imputation, and took up his hat and resigned. The general power of appointing standing committees was not proposed to be taken away from him; but simply the power to appoint one committee. He considered it a proceeding so contrary to precedent, as so grave an imputation upon himself, or upon the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, that he resigned. That is the only time that the rule has ever been departed from since 1845.

Now, Mr. President, why has a rule of that kind almost universally been adopted? It is because long experience has demonstrated that it is the best rule that can be adopted. It is because the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate have a knowledge of each and every member of the respective bodies over which they preside; and they form the committee in accordance with that knowledge. For instance, on the Judiciary Committee, they put the best legal talent of the House, and on the Committee on Commerce they put the men most eminently fitted to consider the questions that will be brought before them; and unless the presiding officer abuses the trust that is confided to him, he appoints the different members of the standing committees with a view to the best interests of the State. No member of the Senate is so well situated to judge as, or studies the matter with more care than the presiding officer, because that is part of his duty. Now, when it is declared by the Senator from Claiborne (who is a very honorable and respectable man), that since you have presided over this body you have been just and honest and honorable in the discharge of your duties, and have performed them to the entire satisfaction of everybody, I am certain that there is no other Senator on this floor who will say the reverse. I challenge any Senator to get up and state his reputation on the assertion that you have not faithfully and impartially discharged the duties incumbent upon you for the last three years. Why is it, then, that this resolution is brought forward now? I have heard but one reason assigned for it, and that is that a majority of the Senate have the power to pass it, and are going to carry it through. Well, I do not deny their right or their power to do so; but I think that every man that has the true interests of the State at heart ought to consider well before voting on this measure. They ought not to exercise the power they have arbitrarily. Can any man believe that the Senate will be able to elect standing committees that will represent the interests of the State as well as if they were appointed by the presiding officer, whose duty it is to study the fitness of every member of the Senate for each particular position? I originally thought that the Senate of the United States had adopted a different rule from that adopted by this Senate. I am not certain, but I believe that the United States Senate has adopted a rule to elect the Chairman of the different committees, but I do not think that that body elects the balance of the members of the committees. It is not necessary for me to go into a history of the United States Senate to find out why this was done. Some years ago there

happened to be a Vice-President of the United States who held different political views from those of the Senate and a contest arose between them. It was at that time that the Senate adopted this rule, and it has been in force ever since. I do not suppose that anything I can say will argue any argument I can use can change a single vote in the Senate. It is not for that purpose that I speak, but my object is to bring this matter properly before the Senate, and in order that the active of this measure may disclose itself. I have not a word to say in reference to the Democratic Senators. They have a perfect right to vote as they please, and if they can promote their party interests by acting with one side with the other, they have a right to do so. I hope that they will not assist any party in departing from usages that have been practiced from time immemorial in the Senate, and which are calculated to promote the true interests of the State. The organization of committees is a matter of the very greatest importance. All bills that appear before the Legislature are referred to the proper committee; and these committees examine them, put them in proper shape, and recommend their passage or rejection. In fact, the most of the legislation is done in the committees, and hence it becomes a matter of importance that those committees should be organized with a view to the public interest, and should group together men that are skilled in the different professions and pursuits. It is a matter of importance that will enable him to select the members of committees properly, except the presiding officer, who has no vote except when there is a tie, and who has only an advisory voice in the Senate. The amendment of Mr. Fish was laid on the table.

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## History of General Prim's Assassination.

New York, January 6.—The Herald's special dated Madrid, December 26, gives a graphic history of General Prim's assassination, in which the following occurs:

"I was in the Madrid Opera House when the news of General Prim's murder first reached us, that is, when it was reported to the public at large. Silba, with her still, sweet voice, was engaged in singing in Robert le Diable.

The house was crowded, and the curtain had just fallen on the first act. As the audience dispersed temporarily and strolled into the lobby of the building, a government messenger rushed in, in hot haste, and, although breathless with excitement, inquired for a high official of the State, who was enjoying the pleasure of the theatre. Instantly, and as if by magic, after the messenger and the executive messenger had spoken, a cry went forth all over the house, 'General Prim has been shot.' 'Prim has been assassinated.' How or in what manner the terrible news was first uttered aloud or how or what means the intelligence ran with electric rapidity over pit, boxes, galleries and away into the streets, it is impossible to say, but as the news spread the effect was really tremendous.

For, where, who, or by what means the report was obtained on every tongue, none knew. No one could say, yet notwithstanding all this every second person whom you met had a substantial account to relate in detail of the outrage.

The only difficulty in the first instant was, that the statements were all at variance, each being different, and most positively so from the others. According to one, General Prim was shot down in the hall of the Cortes. Another account stated that he was murdered while sitting at work at his desk in the war office building. Others located the scene of blood here and there, in all quarters of the city of Madrid. A number of persons rushed at once from the opera house; others remained, talking over the matter.

The performance on the stage was a mere dumb show subsequently, and indeed to the last, I was embarrassed for a short period of time, and decided to go to the very fountain-head for news concerning this foul deed. I hastened to the war office, and toward the quarter where General Prim lived in the establishment. When I arrived in that neighborhood, I found that a crowd of carriages had collected at the entrance, and in the ornamental pleasure grounds which surrounded the palace and the office of war.

A throng of soldiers and excited persons were obstructing the sidewalks and every doorway of the establishment, despite the presence of a very thick snow storm, in which snow flakes fell silently and calmly, as if the elements remained entirely unconscious of the deadly feeling of freedom which seemed to pervade the very air and atmosphere of Spain and its homes. I advanced and entered the building. As I passed up the wide staircase which leads from the great hall, the soldiers of the guard, which had been already doubled in force, pointed out with angry words the countenances of the men.

I sought an interview with General Prim's adjutant and presented myself to that officer. From this gentleman I obtained the first correct report of the occurrence of the murderous outrage. He witnessed the scene of assassination, having occupied a front seat in the carriage which bore the marshal to his death on the route from the parliament house to the war office. At the point where Calle del Turco debouches into the Alameda, the very broadest street in Madrid, a narrow passage, the only one in the locality, was found to be obstructed. Two hired cabs which had been drawn up at a halt, barricaded the side-walk on the right and left of the way. This event, of which is so common an occurrence here, would have scarcely attracted the notice of the General, but Lieutenant Maya, the adjutant, my informant, dropped down the carriage window-glass nearest to them, and looking out into the street, was just in time to see the two men carrying each a gun. The guns were concealed under their long flowing Andalusian cloaks.

These men were just then advancing from the shadow of the barricading cabs toward General Prim's carriage. The adjutant drew back immediately, he had barely time to cry out the words, 'Stop General, they are going to fire.' When the muzzles of the old-fashioned long guns or Spanish blunderbusses were dashed into the very body of the carriage through the windows on both sides, shivering the pane with a loud crash. The contents of the fowling pieces were discharged point blank at the occupants of the back seat of the vehicle, who must have been almost undistinguishable at this moment by reason of the darkness, the assassin darted back immediately after delivering fire.

They ran under cover of the cabs which have been already mentioned and so made their way around a corner into the Alameda. Arriving here the men sprang to horseback, mounting each an animal which stood tied to a tree, for their use. In an instant they were off and pursued in consequence of the fall of snow and the obscurity of the night.

The coachman dashed the horses forward against a number of cabs, upsetting one, and drove with hot haste to the war office, where the wounded men alighted. General Prim duly reached the sentinel.

"I am wounded, but not much." He mounted the stairs unaided, steadying himself with his wounded hand. Surgeons were immediately summoned, and an examination showed that his shoulder was riddled with eight gun-shot wounds, and that the third finger of his right hand was shattered. The shoulder injuries were found to be most severe. The balls were frequent in their gashes, and penetrated to the lungs; four or five near the surface were untouched. Long and painful probing was necessary to find out where the balls remained under the skin of the upper part of the chest.

The surgeon bore the operation with calmness. Immediately after it was announced that there was no danger he commenced smoking cigars and conversing.

## N. Y. ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GOOD WATCHES AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found:

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Case—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch.

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Case, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color, \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch), for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to get up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of \$12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charge to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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The Metropolitan Hotel, The St. Nicholas Hotel,

Empire Palace and the International Hotel, The Interior of Taylor's Palace,

The Five Points House of Detention, Burned to the Ground.

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will fulfil all these requirements. I wound one a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

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Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch costs over a hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$12. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

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Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the wheels, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANA.

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WITHOUT EXPENSE,

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Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and we only been asked to refund the money in the case, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF ORANGE, TEXAS, CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gilt, Plain, or Gold, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all our names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid gold or silver case, and we do not propose to sell it in an other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST ADDRESS IN FULL,

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## PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION

OF THE

Bureau of Labor.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Follow Citizens and Workmen of the United States:

The question of the Hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must labor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by honest, patient toil.

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead, and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates assembled from nearly every state in the Union, to advise you upon the best and most speedy means to better your condition in the United States.

We look with painful emotion upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally in different to its own welfare. After a careful survey, and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labor reformers of our time—

We advise you, first, to immediately organize, because labor can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn where and how to create employment, to give yourselves work when you are deluged by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow-workmen and how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and upon the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer, call a general meeting of the workmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for organization. When they have reported a plan, then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated, and a constitution for the government of a co-operators' association will not suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is important that you organize each branch separately. Five men of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organizations have always proved disastrous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protection of labor and wages.

We would call your attention to, and advise, and that you form yourselves into co-operative Trade Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose organizing. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a combination of their money and labor, they will form a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing because of their other relations. Let any man who will, take an interest with you.

2. We should advise you to organize Building and Land Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your Trade and Labor Unions, and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a society for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

3. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the *News-Letter*, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the colored workmen of the United States.

Shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, fronts of organizations, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting the interest of the workingman.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are the least acquainted with our disorganized condition, and as it is hardly possible to disconnect labor and hotel interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the country.

Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our banners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President Box 191, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Constitution of the National Labor Union published in the proceedings of the Convention.

Isaac Myers, President.

GEORGE T. DOWNEY, Vice President.

LEWIS H. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

CHARLES H. PETER, Secretary.

COLUM CRISON, Treasurer.

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